

# Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund Financial Statements

March 31, 2018



# Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund

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# Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund

## Management's Discussion and Analysis

### March 31, 2018

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#### USING THIS REPORT

This discussion and analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues and activities and to identify any significant changes in financial position of the Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund (the Fund), which is administered by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented in the *Management's Discussion and Analysis* in conjunction with the financial statements that follow. This discussion and analysis and the financial statements do not relate to DWR's other governmental and proprietary funds.

The financial statements include three required statements, which provide different views of the Fund. The three required statements are:

- The Statements of Net Position: include all assets, liabilities and deferred outflows and inflows of resources as of the period ending date.
- The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position: present all the current year's revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.
- The Statements of Cash Flows: report cash receipts, disbursements and the net change in cash resulting from four principal types of activities: operating, capital financing, non-capital financing and investing.

These statements provide current and long-term information about the Fund and its activities. These financial statements report information using accounting methods similar (although not identical) to those used by private sector companies. In order for the financial statements to be complete, they must be accompanied by a complete set of notes. The notes to financial statements provide disclosures which are required to conform to generally accepted accounting principles. The Fund is required to follow accounting standards promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

#### PURPOSE OF FUND

The Fund was established in January 2001 through legislation to assist in mitigation of the effects of a statewide energy supply emergency.

The Fund has the authority to secure and retain title to power for resale to end use customers of the State's investor owned utilities (IOUs) under power supply contracts entered into prior to January 1, 2003. The scheduling, dispatch, and certain other administrative functions for the long-term contracts were performed by the IOUs as agents for the Fund. However, the Fund retained the legal and financial responsibility for each contract for the life of the contract or until such time as there was a complete assignment of the contract to an IOU and release of the Fund. The last remaining contract terminated during 2015 fiscal year, releasing the Fund from substantially all future obligations. The Fund does not have any significant legal or financial responsibility for any power supply contracts entered into pursuant to the legislation establishing its authority.

The Fund is entitled to recover revenue requirements for authorized activities, including but not limited to debt service, the costs of power purchases, administrative expenses and reserves. Revenue requirements are determined at least annually and transmitted to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for implementation. Under the terms of the rate agreement between the CPUC and the Fund, the CPUC is required to set rates for customers of the IOUs and "departing load" (such as direct access and Community Choice Aggregation) Electric Service Providers (ESPs) such that the Fund will always have monies to meet its revenue requirements.

# **Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund** **Management's Discussion and Analysis** **March 31, 2018**

## **CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION**

The Fund's assets, liabilities and net position as of March 31 are summarized as follows (in millions):

	March 31, 2018	June 30, 2017
Long-term restricted cash, equivalents and investments	\$ 884	\$ 884
Recoverable costs	1,862	2,467
Restricted cash and equivalents:		
Administrative cost account	12	11
Operating account	23	24
Bond charge collection and bond charge payment accounts	1,194	555
Recoverable costs receivable	86	106
Interest receivable	12	6
Total assets	<u>4,073</u>	<u>4,053</u>
Deferral outflows of resources related to pensions	2	2
Deferral of loss on defeasance	95	117
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>97</u>	<u>119</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 4,170</u>	<u>\$ 4,172</u>
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 4,082	\$ 4,128
Net pension liability	6	6
Other postretirement benefits and accrued vacation	7	7
Other current liabilities	75	31
Total liabilities	<u>4,170</u>	<u>4,172</u>

## **Long-Term Restricted Cash, Equivalents and Investments**

The Debt Service Reserve Account remained unchanged at \$884 million at March 31, 2018 from June 30, 2017. The amount is determined in accordance with the Trust Indenture among the State of California, Department of Water Resources, Treasurer of the State of California, as Trustee and U.S. Bank, N.A, as Co-Trustee (Trust Indenture). This calculation is based on the maximum annual debt service over the remaining life of the Fund's bonds.

## **Recoverable Costs**

Recoverable costs consist of costs that are recoverable through future billings. The \$605 million decrease during the nine months period ended March 31, 2018 is due to recovery of operating expenses of \$10 million and bond charges plus interest income exceeding administrative expense by \$615 million. The surplus of Bond Charge Collections over interest costs is primarily a result of the Fund's rate design which includes funding for annual debt service, including principal payments.

# **Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund**

## **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

### **March 31, 2018**

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#### **Restricted Cash and Equivalents**

The Administrative Cost Account increased by \$1 million during the nine months period ended March 31, 2018. The increase was due to lower employee expenses as the Electric Power Fund operation continues to decline.

The Operating Account decreased by \$1 million during the nine months period ended March 31, 2018 due to expected payment of operating expenses.

The Bond Charge Collection and Bond Charge Payment Accounts increased by \$639 million in the period ended March 31, 2018 due to collection of remittances to cover principal and interest payments which will be due on May 1, 2018.

#### **Recoverable Costs Receivable**

Recoverable costs receivable reflects power and bond charges to customers in the IOU service areas that have not yet been collected. The \$86 million of recoverable costs receivable at March 31, 2018 is \$20 million lower than at June 30, 2017. The decrease was due to lower energy consumption during the period.

#### **Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions remains at \$2 million during the nine months period ended March 31, 2018.

#### **Deferral of Loss on Defeasance**

Deferral of loss on defeasance decreased by \$22 million during the nine month period ended March 31, 2018. The decrease was due to the amortization of loss on defeasance.

#### **Long-Term Debt**

Long-term debt decreased to \$4,082 million as of March 31, 2018 from \$4,128 million as of June 30, 2017. The decrease is attributable to the net of amortization of premium.

#### **Other Postemployment Benefits and Accrued Vacation**

In addition to pension benefits, the State of California provides postemployment health care benefits to all employees who retire on or after attaining certain age and length of service requirements. The State of California is funding postemployment benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. The Fund's other postemployment benefits (OPEB) and accrued vacation time liability was unchanged for the period ending March 31, 2018.

#### **Net Pension Liability**

The net pension liability as of March 31, 2018 remained unchanged at \$6 million compared to June 30, 2017.

#### **Other Current Liabilities**

Other current liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued interest payable. Accounts payable reflect one month's accrual for employee and consultants, as payments are normally made in the latter half of the month following purchase.

Accounts payable was unchanged at \$2 million at March 31, 2018 from June 30, 2017.

Accrued interest payable increased \$44 million at March 31, 2018 compared to June 30, 2017. This amount will provide adequate funds for the next interest payment on May 1, 2018.

# **Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund** **Management's Discussion and Analysis** **March 31, 2018** ---

## **CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION**

The Fund's activities for the quarter ended March 31 are summarized as follows (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31		Nine months ended March 31	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenues:				
Power charges, net of refunds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (29)
Bond charges	205	209	697	723
Interest income	10	7	25	19
Total revenues	<u>215</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>722</u>	<u>713</u>
Expenses:				
Energy settlements	-	(9)	-	(16)
Interest expense	36	43	107	131
Administrative expenses	3	3	10	11
Recovery of recoverable costs	<u>176</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>587</u>
Total expenses	<u>215</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>722</u>	<u>713</u>
Changes in net position	-	-	-	-
Net position, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

### **Power Charges**

The cost of providing energy is recoverable primarily through Power Charges to IOU customers and certain customers of ESPs in the IOU service area. Charges are determined by applying a CPUC adopted rate for each IOU service area to the megawatt hours of power delivered by the Fund to customers in each IOU service area.

Power Charges increased by \$29 million for the nine months period that ended March 31, 2018 as compared to the same period in 2017. The increase primarily reflects that in calendar year 2017 the Department did not return any excess amounts of previously received remittances to ratepayers.

### **Bond Charges**

Bond Charges provide revenue for the payment of debt service on the revenue bonds and are determined by applying a CPUC adopted rate to the total megawatt hours of power delivered to all bundled customers and certain ESP customers in the IOU service areas. Bond Charges for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 were \$697 million and \$723 million respectively. These amounts were adequate to meet all debt service requirements and maintain Trust Indenture required account balances in the Bond Charge Collection, Bond Charge Payment, and Debt Service Reserve Accounts. The decrease was the result of fewer remittances collected due to lower energy consumption and lower interest expense.

Interest income in the nine months ended March 31, 2018 increased \$6 million from the same period in 2017. The increase was due to interest rates earned on investments in the State of California Surplus Money Investment Fund (SMIF). The average yield earned on SMIF for the period ended March 31, 2018 1.4% compared to .78% for the same period in 2017.

## **Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund Management's Discussion and Analysis March 31, 2018**

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Interest income in the nine months ended March 31, 2017 increased \$3 million from the same period in 2016.

### **Energy Settlements**

Energy settlements, including those related to complex regulatory proceedings before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) arising from events in California energy markets in 2001, are recorded as a decrease in operating expenses.

There was no material revenue received from energy settlements during the nine months period ending March 31, 2018.

### **Interest Expense**

Interest expense in the nine months ended March 31, 2018 was \$24 million lower than in the same period in 2017. The decrease was due to lower total interest paid on outstanding debt and amortization of bond premium.

Interest expense in the nine months ended March 31, 2017 was \$3 million higher than in the same period in 2016. The increase was due to lower total interest paid on outstanding debt along with higher amortization of loss on defeasance offset by higher amortization of bond premium.

### **Administrative Expenses**

Administrative expenses in the nine months ended March 31, 2018 decreased \$1 million compared to the same period in 2017. The decrease is due to lower employee expenses as the Electric Power Fund operation continues to decline.

# Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund

## Management's Discussion and Analysis

### March 31, 2018

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#### Recovery of Recoverable Costs

The individual components of the recovery of recoverable costs are as follows (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31		Nine months ended March 31	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Operations	\$ (10)	\$ 6	\$ (10)	\$ (24)
Debt service and related costs	(172)	(173)	615	611
	<u>\$ (182)</u>	<u>\$ (167)</u>	<u>\$ 605</u>	<u>\$ 587</u>

#### Operations

The negative \$10 million operations recovery in the nine months period ended March 31, 2018, is primarily due to no material revenue received from energy settlements and no return of excess amounts to ratepayers in the IOU service areas.

#### Debt Service and Related Costs

The \$615 million recovery of debt service and bond related costs were \$4 million lower for the nine months ended March 31, 2018, compared to the same period in 2017. This is due primarily to lower interest expense.

#### LIQUIDITY

Various provisions of the Trust Indenture provide resources for the Fund to meet its cash requirements. In addition to its determination of revenue requirements, prepared annually, or more frequently if necessary, to meet both operating and bond related expenditures, the Fund has a Debt Service Reserve Fund to meet expenditures if bond charge revenue is impaired. The minimum balance in the Debt Service Reserve Fund is set to be the maximum annual debt service over the remaining life of the Fund's bonds.

With the termination of the last remaining power contract, reserves for operating the Fund's power purchase program are no longer necessary. As of January 2016, the remaining Operating Reserve Account funds were transferred to the Operating Account for return to customers in the IOU service areas.

Under the Section 80130 of the California Water Code, the Fund has a total debt issuance limit of \$13.4 billion, which does not include refunding debt issued: (i) to obtain a lower interest rate, (ii) to convert variable rate debt to fixed rate debt or (iii) to replace debt for which the credit rating of the insurer or credit facility provider has been or will be downgraded or withdrawn.

On August 30, 2016, Moody's Investor Service raised the underlying rating on Power Supply Revenue Bonds from "Aa2" to "Aa1" with a stable rating outlook. On March 24, 2015, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services raised the underlying rating on the Power Supply Revenue Bonds from "AA-" to "AA" with a stable rating outlook. Also, on March 24, 2015, Fitch Ratings raised the underlying rating on the Power Supply Revenue Bonds from "AA" to "AA+" with a stable rating outlook.



**Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund**  
**Statements of Net Position**  
**March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2017**  
**(in millions)**

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	March 31, 2018	June 30, 2017
<b>Assets</b>		
Long-term assets:		
Restricted cash, equivalents and investments:		
Debt Service Reserve Account	\$ 884	\$ 884
Recoverable costs	1,862	2,467
Total long-term assets	<u>2,746</u>	<u>3,351</u>
Current assets:		
Restricted cash and equivalents:		
Administrative Cost Account	12	11
Operating Account	23	24
Bond Charge Collection and		
Bond Charge Payment Accounts	1,194	555
Recoverable costs receivable	86	106
Interest receivable	12	6
Total current assets	<u>1,327</u>	<u>702</u>
Total assets	<u>4,073</u>	<u>4,053</u>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>		
Deferral Outflows of Resources related to pensions	2	2
Deferral of loss on defeasance	95	117
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 4,170</u>	<u>\$ 4,172</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Non-Current liabilities:		
Long-term debt	\$ 3,308	\$ 3,349
Net pension liability	6	6
Other postemployment benefits and accrued vacation	7	7
Total non-current liabilities	<u>3,321</u>	<u>3,362</u>
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	774	779
Accounts payable	2	2
Accrued interest payable	73	29
Total current liabilities	<u>849</u>	<u>810</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 4,170</u>	<u>\$ 4,172</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund**  
**Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position**  
**For the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017**  
**(in millions)**

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	Three months ended March 31		Nine months ended March 31	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Operating revenues:				
Power charges, net of refunds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (29)
Total operating revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(29)</u>
Operating expenses:				
Energy settlements	-	(9)	-	(16)
Administrative expenses	3	3	10	11
Recovery of recoverable operating costs	<u>(10)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(24)</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(29)</u>
Income from operations				
Nonoperating revenues and expenses:				
Bond charges	205	209	697	723
Interest income	10	7	25	19
Interest expense	(36)	(43)	(107)	(131)
Recovery of recoverable debt service and related costs	<u>(172)</u>	<u>(173)</u>	<u>(615)</u>	<u>(611)</u>
Changes in net position	-	-	-	-
Net position, beginning of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund**  
**Statements of Cash Flows**  
**For the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017**  
**(in millions)**

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	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts:		
Power charges, net of refunds	\$ -	\$ (29)
Energy settlements	-	16
Payments to employees for services	(2)	(2)
Payments for power purchases and other expenses	(8)	(9)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(24)</u>
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:		
Receipt of bond charges	717	708
Bond payments	-	-
Interest payments	(87)	(111)
Proceeds from issuance of revenue bonds	-	1
Payment to advance refund escrow agent	-	(27)
Net cash used in non-capital financing activities	<u>630</u>	<u>571</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received on investments	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>
Changes in restricted cash and equivalents	639	561
Restricted cash and equivalents, beginning of period	<u>1,172</u>	<u>1,190</u>
Restricted cash and equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 1,811</u>	<u>\$ 1,751</u>
Restricted cash and equivalents included in:		
Debt Service Reserve Account (a component of the total of \$884 at March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively)	\$ 582	\$ 582
Administrative Cost Account	12	12
Operating Account	23	24
Bond Charge Collection and Bond Charge Payment Accounts	<u>1,194</u>	<u>1,133</u>
Restricted cash and equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 1,811</u>	<u>\$ 1,751</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund**  
**Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)**  
**For the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017**  
**(in millions)**

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	2018	2017
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Income from operations	\$ -	\$ -
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Recovery of recoverable operating costs	(10)	(24)
	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(24)</u>
Changes in net assets and liabilities to reconcile operating income to net cash used in operations:		
Recoverable costs receivable	-	-
Net pension liability and related deferred inflows/outflows	-	-
Other postemployment benefits and accrued vacation	-	-
Accounts payable	-	-
Net change in operating assets & liabilities:	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ (10)</u>	<u>\$ (24)</u>
Noncash financing and investing activities:		
Amortization of revenue bond premiums	\$ 46	\$ 53
Amortization of deferral of loss on defeasance	22	7
Bond proceeds paid directly to advance refund escrow agent	-	565
Accrued interest on refunded revenue bonds	-	-
Underwriters discount paid directly from bond proceeds	-	1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**March 31, 2018**  
**(in millions)**

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**1. Reporting Entity**

In January 2001, the Governor of California issued an emergency proclamation directing the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to enter into contracts and arrangements for the purchase and sale of electric power to assist in mitigating the effect of a statewide energy supply emergency.

The Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund (the Fund), administered by DWR, was established in January 2001 through legislation adding Division 27 to the California Water Code (the Code).

The Fund purchased power from wholesale suppliers under contracts entered into prior to January 1, 2003 for resale to customers in the service areas of the State's investor owned utilities (IOUs): Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E). The Code prohibits the Fund from entering into new power purchase agreements, but allowed the Fund to enter into gas purchase contracts to provide fuel for power generation.

The Fund's power is delivered to customers through the transmission and distribution systems of the IOUs and payments from customers are collected for the Fund by the IOUs pursuant to servicing arrangements approved and/or ordered by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

Under the Code, the Fund has the authority to establish a revenue requirement to recover all Fund costs, including debt service. At least annually, Fund management establishes a determination of the revenue requirement, which then is submitted to the CPUC. Under the terms of a rate agreement between the Fund and the CPUC, the CPUC implements the Fund's determination of its revenue requirements by establishing end use customer rates that meet the Fund's revenue needs to assure the payment of debt service, power purchases, administrative expenses and maintenance of operating and debt service reserves.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**Basis of Presentation**

The Fund is accounted for as an enterprise fund and is financed and operated in a manner similar to that of a private business enterprise. The Fund uses the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which considers the Fund a Regulated Operation under GASB Statement No. 62. The Fund is accounted for with a set of self-balancing accounts that comprise of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position, revenues and expenses.

The financial statements of the Fund are intended to present the financial position, and the changes in financial position and cash flow, of only that portion of the business-type activities and major funds of the State of California that is attributable to the transactions of the Fund. They do not purport to, and do not, present the financial position of the State of California and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

# Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund

## Notes to Financial Statements

### March 31, 2018

(in millions)

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#### Restricted Cash, Equivalents and Investments

Under the terms of the Trust Indenture among the State of California, Department of Water Resources, Treasurer of the State of California, as Trustee and U.S. Bank, N.A, as Co-Trustee (Trust Indenture) separate restricted cash and investment accounts were established. The accounts and their purpose follow:

##### Administrative Account:

- Administrative Cost Account: Salaries, consultant fees and other administrative expenses were previously funded by Power Charges transferred from Operating Account. Since there are no longer power charge remittances, funds are now transferred from the Bond Charge Payment Account as of January 1, 2016.

##### Power Charge Accounts:

- Operating Account: Power Charges (see Revenues and Recoverable Costs) and miscellaneous revenue are deposited into the operating account. Monies are available for payment of residual contract obligations and return of excess amounts to ratepayers.

##### Bond Charge Accounts:

- Bond Charge Collection Account: Bond Charges (see Revenues and Recoverable Costs) are deposited into the Bond Charge Collection Account. Monthly, funds needed for debt service payments and administrative costs are transferred to the Bond Charge Payment Account.
- Bond Charge Payment Account: Monies in the Bond Charge Payment Account are used to pay debt service and related fees for the revenue bonds and administrative costs. After receipt of the monthly transfer from the Bond Charge Collection Account, the balance in the Bond Charge Payment Account must at least equal debt service and fees estimated to accrue or be payable for the next succeeding three months.
- Debt Service Reserve Account: The Debt Service Reserve Account was initially funded with proceeds of the Series 2002 Bonds. The Debt Service Reserve Account is to be funded at all times with the amount of maximum aggregate annual debt service on all outstanding debt. If the Debt Service Reserve Account needed to be replenished, the funds would be transferred from the Bond Charge Collection Account.

Restricted cash and equivalents, for purposes of the Statements of Cash Flows, include cash on hand and deposits in the Surplus Money Investment Fund (SMIF). The Operating Reserve Account and Debt Service Reserve Account (net of investments) are classified as long-term restricted cash due to requirements under the Trust Indenture to hold amounts in excess of anticipated current payments for operating and bond related expenses. Amounts required to be held in reserve are determined annually by the Fund's revenue requirement.

SMIF has an equity interest in the State of California Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA). Generally, the investments in the PMIA are available for withdrawal on demand. The PMIA cash and investments are recorded at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. The PMIA funds are on deposit with the State's Centralized Treasury System and are managed in compliance with the California Government Code, described in Note 3.

**Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**March 31, 2018**  
**(in millions)**

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Long-term investments are held solely in the Debt Service Reserve Account by the bond co-trustee and consist of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) and a U.S. government backed agency security in accordance with a forward purchase agreement (FPA). The GICs are carried at cost and the U.S. government backed agency security (FPA) is carried at fair value.

**Net Position**

The Fund does not record the difference between assets and liabilities as net position. The difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources on the Statements of Net Position is presented as recoverable costs such that there is no net position. The Fund anticipates that amounts in the recoverable costs will be recovered in subsequent years prior to program expiration.

**Revenues and Recoverable Costs**

The Fund is required, at least annually, to establish a determination of the revenue requirement to be transmitted to the CPUC, which then sets end use customer remittance rates. The Fund's financial statements are prepared in accordance with GASB Statement No. 62, which requires that the effects of the revenue requirement process be recorded in the financial statements. Accordingly, all expenses and credits, normally reflected in the change in net position as incurred, are recognized as recoverable costs in the Statements of Net Position and are recovered from customers in the IOU service areas ("customer"). Costs that are recoverable through future billings are recorded as long-term assets.

Customer charges are separated into two primary components, power charges and bond charges. Power charge revenues recover the cost of power purchases, other expenses and operating reserves and are recognized when energy provided by the Fund is delivered to customers. Bond charge revenues recover debt service, debt service reserves and other bond related costs and are recognized when energy provided by the Fund, the IOU, or an ESP, is delivered to customers. Costs are recovered over the life of the bonds as determined by the Fund's revenue requirement process.

**Pensions**

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Fund's portion of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) Miscellaneous Plan (Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

**Department of Water Resources Electric Power Fund**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**March 31, 2018**  
**(in millions)**

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**3. Restricted Cash and Investments**

As of March 31, 2018, the Fund had the following cash, equivalents and investments (in millions):

<b>Investment</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
State of California Pooled Money		
Investment Account - Surplus Money		
Investment Fund	6.0 months avg.	\$ 1,809
Cash		2
Total cash and equivalents		1,811
Guaranteed investment contracts	May 1, 2022	200
Forward purchase agreement	May 1, 2018	102
		<u>\$ 2,113</u>
Reconciliation to Statements of Net Position:		
Debt Service Reserve Account		884
Operating Account		23
Administrative Cost Account		12
Bond Charge Collection and		
Bond Charge Payment Accounts		1,194
		<u>\$ 2,113</u>

*Custodial Credit Risk:* Under GASB Statement No. 40, custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The State of California has a deposit policy for custodial credit risk that requires deposits held by financial institutions to be insured by federal depository insurance or secured by collateral held in the State's name. At March 31, 2018, one of the guaranteed investment contracts in the amount of \$100 million was uninsured and uncollateralized.

*Interest Rate Risk:* Under GASB Statement No. 40, interest rate risk is the risk that the value of fixed income securities will decline because of changing interest rates. The prices of fixed income securities with a longer time to maturity, measured by effective maturity, tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates and, therefore, more volatile than those with shorter maturities. The State Treasurers Investment Policy, Pooled Money Investment Account, provides for spreading investments over various maturities to minimize the risk of portfolio depreciation due to a rise in interest rates. The State Treasurers Investment Policy limits investments to the following maximum maturities: U.S. Treasury securities, 5 years; federal agency securities, 5 years; bankers' acceptances – domestic and foreign, 180 days; certificates of deposits, 5 years; commercial paper, 180 days; corporate bonds and notes, 5 years; repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, 1 year.

*Credit Risk:* Under GASB Statement No. 40, credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The PMIA funds are on deposit with the State's Centralized Treasury System and are managed in compliance with the California Government Code, according to a statement of investment policy which sets forth permitted investment vehicles, liquidity parameters and maximum maturity of investments. These investments consist of U.S. government securities, securities of federally-sponsored agencies, U.S. corporate bonds, interest bearing time deposits in California banks, prime-rated commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, negotiable certificates of deposit, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. The PMIA policy limits the use



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of reverse repurchase agreements to limits of no more than 10% of the PMIA and commercial paper to limits not to exceed 30% of the PMIA. The PMIA does not invest in leveraged products or inverse floating rate securities. The PMIA is not rated.

*Concentration of Credit Risk:* The SMIF concentration of credit risk is limited by spreading the investment mix over different investment types and issuers to minimize the impact any one industry, investment class, or institution can have on the SMIF portfolio. At March 31, 2018, the Fund's investments in the FPA and two GICs individually exceed 5.0% of total investments. The ratings of the investments and their relative percentages of total investments is shown in the following table:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>S&amp;P Credit Rating</u>	<u>Percent of Total Investments 2018</u>
FPA Provider			
Merrill Lynch: FHLMC Discounted Notes	\$ <u>102</u>	Not Rated	4.84%
GIC Providers			
FSA	\$ 100	Not Rated	4.73%
Royal Bank of Canada	100	Not Rated	4.73%
	<u>\$ 200</u>		

Interest on deposits in the SMIF varies with the rate of return of the underlying portfolio and approximated 1.4% at March 31, 2018. For the nine months ended March 31, 2018, interest earned on the deposit in the SMIF was \$13 million.

Interest on the GICs is paid semi-annually at interest rates ranging from 5.3% to 5.5%. Interest earned on the GICs was \$8 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018.

The FPA allows the Fund to continuously reinvest funds in U.S. government or U.S. government agency securities through May 2022 to earn a minimum rate of return of 4.7%, as specified in the Reserve Fund Forward Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated May 1, 2004. The reinvested securities are to mature every six months. Interest earned on the FPA was \$4 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018.

*Fair Market Value measurement:* The Fund categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; level 3 are significant unobservable inputs.

The Fund has the following recurring fair value measurements as of March 31, 2018:

- The Forward Purchase Agreement of \$102 million is valued using market approach (Level 2).

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**4. Long-Term Debt**

The following activity occurred in the long-term debt accounts during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 (in millions):

	<b>Revenue Bonds</b>	<b>Unamortized Premium</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance, June 30, 2017	\$ 3,931	\$ 197	\$ 4,128
Payments	-	-	-
Amortization		(46)	(46)
Balance, March 31, 2018	3,931	151	4,082
Less current portion	719	55	774
	<u>\$ 3,212</u>	<u>\$ 96</u>	<u>\$ 3,308</u>

Long term debt consists of the following at March 31, 2018 (in millions):

<b>Series</b>	<b>Rates</b>	<b>Fiscal Year of Final maturity</b>	<b>Fiscal Year of First Call Date</b>	<b>Amount Outstanding 2018</b>	<b>Current Portion</b>
G	Fixed (4.70-5.00%)	2018	Non-callable	75	75
H	Fixed (4.00%)	2018	Non-callable	25	25
K	Fixed (4.00-5.00%)	2018	Non-callable	279	279
L	Fixed (3.25-5.00%)	2022	2020	1,258	196
M	Fixed (3.00-5.00%)	2020	Non-callable	199	42
N	Fixed (3.00-5.00%)	2021	Non-callable	766	97
O	Fixed (2.00-5.00%)	2022	Non-callable	766	-
P	Fixed (1.71-2.00%)	2022	Non-callable	563	5
				3,931	719
Plus unamortized bond premium				151	55
				<u>\$ 4,082</u>	<u>\$ 774</u>

**Bond Debt Refunding Transaction**

On September 28, 2016, the Fund issued \$567 million of Series P refunding revenue bonds. Proceeds of \$566 million from the refunding bonds less \$1 million for issuance expenses, along with \$38 million released from the Debt Service Reserve and Bond Charge Payment accounts totaling \$603 million were used to purchase securities that were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent that will provide resources sufficient to pay the future debt service on the advance refunded \$555 million of outstanding Series F and Series H revenue bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered defeased and have been removed from the Statement of Net Position. This loss on the bond refunding is reported as deferred outflows of resources on the Statement of Net Position and will be amortized over the life of the refunding bonds. As of March 31, 2018, the outstanding balance of refunded bonds is \$1,367 million.

This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 6 years by \$75 million and resulted in an economic gain of \$43 million.

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**Key Terms**

Principal and interest payments are payable from bond charges. The Fund is subject to certain bond covenants, including establishing funding and expenditure requirements for several restricted cash and investment accounts. The bonds are limited special obligations of the Fund. Neither the principal nor any interest thereon constitutes a debt of the State of California.

The Series L are callable at a redemption rate of 100 percent in 2020. The Series G, H, K, M, N, and O are non-callable.

**Maturities**

Future payment requirements on the revenue bonds are as follows at March 31, 2018 (in millions):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2018	719	87	806
2019	754	140	894
2020	790	104	894
2021	803	67	870
2022	865	34	899
	<u>\$ 3,931</u>	<u>\$ 432</u>	<u>\$ 4,363</u>

**5. Commitments and Contingencies**

**Litigation and Regulatory Proceedings**

Certain pending legal and administrative proceedings involving the Fund or affecting the Fund's power supply program are summarized below.

*California Refund Proceedings:* During 2001 and 2002, the Fund purchased power in bilateral transactions (both short-term and long-term), sold power to the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), paid for power purchased by the CAISO and purchased power from the CAISO for sale to customers of the IOUs. In July 2001, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) initiated an administrative proceeding to calculate refunds for inflated prices in the CAISO and California Power Exchange (PX) markets during 2000 and 2001. FERC ruled that the Fund would not be entitled in that proceeding to approximately \$3,500 million in refunds associated with the Fund's approximately \$5,000 million of short-term purchases because the Fund made those purchases bilaterally, not in the PX or CAISO markets. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed FERC, but left open the possibility of refunds on the Fund's bilateral purchases in other FERC proceedings. In contrast, FERC ruled that the Fund is entitled to refunds on purchases made by the CAISO where the Fund actually paid the bill.

Of the Fund's \$5,000 million in short-term bilateral purchases, \$2,900 million was imbalance energy which the Fund sold to the CAISO at the Fund's cost in order to meet the CAISO's emergency needs during 2001. The Fund is treated in the FERC refund proceeding as a seller of that energy to CAISO, and in May 2004, FERC issued an order requiring the Fund to pay refunds on the sales to the CAISO. In September 2005, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals held that FERC does not have authority to order refunds from governmental entities such as the Fund. In November 2008, FERC found that although FERC cannot order a governmental entity, such as the Fund, to pay refunds, it can enforce the terms of the CAISO's tariff, which requires that all purchases and sales in a given hourly settlement period are netted. But for the more than 60 refund settlements the Fund has entered into to date, this order would have resulted in a substantial reduction to the refunds payable to the Fund. Settlements executed to date with various sellers, however, have reduced to a de minimus amount, the amount by which refunds payable to the Fund will be reduced on account of the Fund's sales to the CAISO. Refund payable to the Fund will be offset to the extent that the Fund must pay refunds on its sales to the CAISO.

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Proceedings before FERC, including related appeals, are ongoing and could, together with the terms of any future settlements entered into by the Fund to resolve its remaining claims in the California Refund Proceedings, increase or decrease of refunds the Fund ultimately receives.

*Direct Access Proceeding:* On February 28, 2008, the CPUC approved a decision concluding that the suspension of direct access cannot be lifted at the present time because the Fund is still supplying power under the Act. However, the decision continued the proceeding to consider possible approaches to expediting the Fund's exit from its role of supplying power under the Act. On November 21, 2008, the CPUC adopted a plan with the goal of the early exit of the Fund from its role as supplier of power to retail electric customers. Under this plan, the Fund's power purchase contracts would be replaced by agreement between the IOUs and the Fund's power supplier counterparties that are not detrimental to ratepayers, through novation and/or negotiation.

*Senate Bill 695:* On October 11, 2009, Senate Bill (SB) 695 was signed into law as an urgency statute. SB 695 allows individual retail nonresidential end-use customers to acquire electric service from other providers in each IOU service area, up to a maximum allowable limit. Except for this express authorization for increased direct access transactions under SB 695, the previously enacted suspension of direct access remains in effect. On March 15, 2010, the CPUC issued Decision 10-03-022 which authorizes increases in the maximum direct access load for each IOU service area, as specified in SB 695. The maximum load of allowable direct access volume is established for each IOU as the maximum total kilowatt hour (kWh) supplied by all other providers to distribution customers of the IOU during any sequential 12-month period between April 1, 1998 and the effective date of the section of the Public Utilities code modified by SB 695, October 11, 2009.

Decision 10-03-033 phases in the additional load allowance over a four-year period beginning on April 11, 2010. The annual phase in of the limits combined with the concurrent expiration of several long-term contracts has not resulted in impacts to the Power Charges. Regardless of the level of direct access participation and Community Choice Aggregation within the IOU service area, direct access customers will still be assessed Bond Charges and the Fund's revenue requirement will be recovered in the same manner as has been successfully implemented over the duration of the Power Supply Program.

#### **Other Contingencies**

The Fund is self-insured for most risks, including general liability and workers' compensation. Management believes the Fund's exposure to loss is immaterial and that any costs associated with such potential losses are recoverable from customers as part of the Fund's revenue requirement.

#### **Commitments**

The last remaining power purchase contract and natural gas transmission capacity contract were terminated during fiscal year 2015.

### **6. Energy Settlements**

The Fund and other parties have entered into settlement agreements with various energy suppliers which resolve potential and alleged causes of action against suppliers for their part in alleged manipulation of natural gas and electricity commodity and transportation markets during the 2000 - 2001 California energy crisis, and received settlements from other FERC actions.

No material revenues were received from energy settlements during the period ended March 31, 2018.